

I, Mrs. Shui Fang Tsen, do certify as follows: That I am seventy-one years of age and am Director of Dormitories of Ginling College. I have been associated with the college for twenty-two consecutive years. Following the fall of the City of Nanking in December 1937 the college grounds were declared a safety zone. There were more than twenty safety zones in all throughout the city. We had on the grounds of Ginling College more than 10,000 women and children refugees. Most of them had not clothes except what they had on and few were able to bring any bedding.

Japanese soldiers would enter the grounds on the pretext of looking for soldiers but were in fact looking for our girls. Miss Vautrin was the foreign lady in charge here and she did a marvelous work in keeping the soldiers from carrying off our girls. In spite of all that she and I and the rest of us could do on the night of December 17, 1937, the soldiers entered the grounds and carried off eleven girls. Nine of these girls horribly raped and abused by Japanese officers later made their way back to our grounds. Mr. Mills saw them. We never heard any more of the other two girls.

One girl was brought to our grounds. She could not walk and she was terribly bruised and swollen and stated that she had been repeatedly raped and abused by four or five soldiers. She was a nervous wreck.

During the first four weeks every night soldiers would come to get our girls and Miss Vautrin with what help she had would try to keep them from the girls. The worst of it was during the first four or five weeks. On one occasion I ran a soldier from a room where he had entered in the day time and attacked and raped one of our girls. Other soldiers openly tried to rape the girls in the grounds of the college and had to be driven off by Miss Vautrin and others here who were trying to protect the girls.

Miss Vautrin went to the Japanese Consul time and time again and reported the action of the soldiers and asked protection for the girls. It was four or five weeks before the situation began to cease and then several months before the danger was passed.

The soldiers would burn private houses at night throughout the city just for sport or to keep themselves warm. We have a woman working at the village now whose husband, a merchant, was killed by Japanese soldiers and her home with her little child 3 months old burned by the Japanese soldiers.

In other safety zones where there were no foreigners like Miss Vautrin to help them the situation was much worse than at Ginling College. Refugees remained on the college grounds for 5 months and then we kept some 600 girls and tried to operate a school. The main purpose was to protect the girls.

Witness my hand and seal this 8th day of April 1946.

s/ Mrs. Shui Fang Tsen (Seal)

The foregoing statement was made in my presence by Mrs. Shui Fang Tsen, reduced to writing and signed by her in my presence this 8th day of April 1946 at Nanking, China.

s/David Nelson Sutton  
Associate Counsel  
International Prosecution Section  
Tokyo